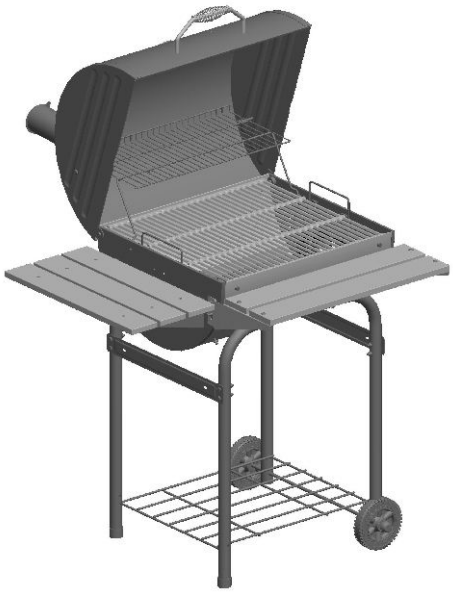
American Gourmet 600 Series

American Gourmet Série 600



Product Guide Model 12301567
Guide d'utilisation du produit
Modèle 12301567

Tools needed for assembly:
Phillips Screwdriver, Flat Head Screwdriver
Two adjustable wrenches, Hammer

Outils requis pour l'assemblage :
Tournevis cruciforme, Tournevis à lame plate,
Deux clés réglables, Marteau

IMPORTANT: Fill out the product record information below.

Date Purchased_____

IMPORTANT : inscrivez les renseignements relatifs au produit ci-dessous.

Date d'achat _____

FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY
POUR USAGE EN MILIEU EXTÉRIEUR UNIQUEMENT.

⚠ CAUTION:
Read and follow all safety statements, assembly instructions, and use and care directions before attempting to assemble and cook.

INSTALLER/ASSEMBLER:
Leave this manual with consumer.

CONSUMER:
Keep this manual for future reference.

⚠ WARNING:
CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARD
Burning charcoal inside can kill you. It gives off carbon monoxide, which has no odor. NEVER burn charcoal inside homes, vehicles, or tents.

⚠ ATTENTION :
Lisez et respectez toutes les consignes de sécurité, les instructions d'assemblage et les directives d'emploi et d'entretien avant d'essayer d'assembler cet appareil ou de l'utiliser pour la cuisson.

INSTALLATEUR / ASSEMBLEUR :
Vous devez laisser le présent manuel au client.

CLIENT :
Conservez ce manuel pour pouvoir le consulter ultérieurement.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT :
DANGER DE MONOXYDE DE CARBONE
La combustion de charbon de bois à l'intérieur peut causer la mort. Cela dégage du monoxyde de carbone, qui est un gaz inodore. NE BRÛLEZ JAMAIS de charbon à l'intérieur d'une maison, d'un véhicule ou d'une tente.

⚠ WARNING:
Failure to follow all manufacturer's instructions could result in serious personal injury and/or property damage.

⚠ CAUTION:
Some parts may contain sharp edges. Wear protective gloves if necessary.

⚠ CAUTION:
THIS UNIT IS HEAVY! **DO NOT** attempt to assemble without a helper.

⚠ AVERTISSEMENT :
Omettre de suivre toutes les instructions du fabricant pourrait causer des blessures graves ou des dommages matériels.

⚠ ATTENTION :
Certaines pièces peuvent présenter des bords coupants. Portez des gants de protection au besoin.

⚠ ATTENTION :
CET APPAREIL EST LOURD! NE PAS essayer de l'assembler sans aide.

If you have questions or need assistance during assembly, please call 1-800-241-7548. To insure your satisfaction and for follow-up service, register your appliance online at **www.charbroil.com/register** Si vous avez une question quelconque à poser ou si vous avez besoin d'aide au cours de l'assemblage, veuillez composer le 1-800-241-7548. Pour assurer votre entière satisfaction et pour obtenir des services de suivi, enregistrez votre appareil en ligne sur le site **www.charbroil.com/register.**

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This instruction manual contains important information necessary for the proper assembly and safe use of the appliance.

Follow all warnings and instructions when using the appliance.

Safety Symbols

The symbols and boxes shown below explain what each heading means. Read and follow all of the messages found throughout the manual.

DANGER

DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation or unsafe practice which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

WARNING

FAILURE TO READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIGHTING CHARCOAL MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY AND OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

WARNING

- Most surfaces on this unit are hot when in use. Use extreme caution. Keep others away from unit. Always wear protective clothing to prevent injury.
- Keep children and pets away.
- Do not move this unit during operation.
- Never substitute gasoline, kerosene or alcohol for charcoal starter. In some states, the use of charcoal starter is prohibited by law. In this case, paraffin-based starter cubes can be substituted for charcoal starter. Never use charcoal starter fluid with an electric starter.

WARNING

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

1. Combustible by-products produced when using this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

2. This product contains chemicals, including lead and lead compounds, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Wash your hands after handling this product.

WARNING

All surfaces can be hot during use. Use protection as required to prevent burning.
Do not use this unit on or near combustible surfaces or structures such as wood decks, dry leaves or grass, vinyl or wood siding, etc.
SEE OWNERS MANUAL FOR IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.

CAUTION

For residential use only. Do not use for commercial cooking.

PREPARING TO USE YOUR GRILL

Before cooking with your grill, the following steps should be closely followed to both cure the finish and season the interior steel. Failure to properly follow these steps may damage the finish and/or impart metallic flavors to your first foods.

- Brush all interior surfaces including grills and grates with vegetable cooking oil.
- Build a small fire on the charcoal grate, being sure not to lay coals against the walls.
- Close lid, position butterfly dampers at approximately one quarter turn open. This burn should be sustained for at least two hours. Begin increasing the temperature by opening the butterfly dampers halfway and adding more charcoal. Your grill is now ready for use.

Rust can appear on the inside of your grill. Maintaining a light coat of vegetable oil on the interior surfaces will aid in the protection of your grill. Exterior surfaces of the grill may need occasional touch up. We recommend the use of commercially available black high temperature spray paint. NEVER PAINT THE INTERIOR OF THE GRILL!

Please see information regarding Uncoated Cast Iron Grates below.

First Time Use:

Before using a cast iron grate or other cast iron cooking tool, wash it thoroughly with a mild dishwashing liquid to remove the protective wax coating applied for shipping. Rinse with hot water and dry completely with a soft cloth or paper towel. NEVER ALLOW TO DRAIN DRY OR WASH IN A DISHWASHER. Now season the grates to prevent rust and sticking.

Seasoning:

A solid vegetable shortening is recommended for the initial seasoning. Spread a thin coating of solid vegetable shortening over the entire surface, including all corners, with a paper towel. Do not use salted fats such as butter or margarine. Preheat grill for 15 minutes; carefully place grates in the grill. Allow the grill to heat grates for 1 to 1 ½ hours. Allow the fire to burn out on its own, and leave cooking grates in grill until they are cool. Your cast iron cooking grates are now ready to use.

To Prevent Rusting:

Re-season your grates frequently, particularly when new. If rust occurs, it is an indication that the grates have not been seasoned enough or the seasoning has been burned off. Clean with a heavy brush like Char-Broil's Brush Hawg. Reapply vegetable shortening and heat as indicated above to re-season the grates.

Maintenance:

Do not do a burn-off after you grill, but rather leave the cooking residues on the grates to keep a protective coating on the cast iron. Do a burn-off just before you grill. The more you use your cast iron grates, the easier the maintenance will be. Store in a dry place. If you store your grates for an extended period of time, grease very lightly with vegetable shortening, then wipe dry with a paper towel.

GRILLING

Charcoal is recommended, however, wood or a combination of both may be used as the fuel source for grilling with the fuel source placed and ignited on the ash pan. Do not build too large of a fire. We recommend starting a fire with no more than 2 pound of charcoal (approximately 30 briquettes) and adding more as needed during cooking. After allowing the fire to burn down, place the cooking grate on the unit. Failure to read and follow instructions for lighting charcoal may result in serious personal injury and/or property damage.

GRILL MAINTENANCE

Frequency of clean up is determined by how often the grill is used. Make sure coals are completely extinguished before cleaning inside of the unit. Thoroughly rinse with water and allow to air dry before using again. Wipe out the interior of the unit with a cloth or paper towels.

When finished cooking, and the unit has adequately cooled, clean out all remaining ashes. Ashes collect moisture, which can lead to premature rusting and decay. Periodically coating the interior surfaces with vegetable oil will aid in the protection of your unit. Also, occasional touch up of the exterior paint will be required. Black, high-temperature spray paint is recommended. NEVER PAINT THE INTERIOR OF THE UNIT.

Cooking Surface: If a bristle brush is used to clean any of the grill cooking surfaces, ensure no loose bristles remain on cooking surfaces prior to grilling. It is not recommended to clean cooking surfaces while grill is hot.

COOKING TIPS

Building Your Fire

1.) Stack charcoal briquettes or wood into a pyramid-shaped pile on top of the charcoal grate. We recommend using 2 pound (approximately 30 briquettes) to start your fire, adding more as needed.

2.) If using lighter fluid, saturate the charcoal briquettes with lighter fluid and let it soak in for approximately 5 minutes. If using a chimney starter, electric starter, or other type of fire starter, light your fire according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3.) After allowing the lighter fluid to properly soak in, light the pile of briquettes in several locations to ensure an even burn. ***Always light the fire with the grill lid open.*** Leave lid open until briquettes are fully lit. Failure to do this could trap fumes from charcoal lighter fluid in grill and may result in a flash fire when lid is opened.

4.) Never add charcoal lighter fluid to hot or warm coals as flashbacks may occur causing injury.

5.) You are ready to begin cooking when the pile of briquettes ashes over and produces a red glow (approximately 12 – 15 minutes).

6.) Depending on your cooking method, either leave the briquettes in a pile or spread evenly across the charcoal grate using a long-handled poker.

****Always use caution when handling hot coals to prevent injury.***

Know When Your Fire is Ready

Successful charcoal grilling depends on a good fire. The general rule for knowing when your coals are ready for grilling is to make sure that 80 percent or more of the coals are ashy gray. If you have less than that, the coals are not ready, and if all of them are glowing red hot, the fire is probably too hot. Here are a few steps you can take to adjust the temperature of your fire:

- If it is too hot, spread the coals out a bit more, which makes the fire less intense.
- Raise or lower the adjustable charcoal grate.
- Partially close the vents in the grill, which reduces the amount of oxygen that feeds the fire.
- Use the indirect grilling method, with coals to either side of a drip pan and the food over the pan rather than directly over the coals.
- In the event of a severe flare-up, spray the flames with water from a squirt bottle. Be careful, spraying with water tends to blow ashes around and make a mess.
- Add briquettes 2 or 3 at a time to increase the burn time. Allow 10 minutes for coals to ash over before adding more.

WARNING

Always open lid *BEFORE* opening the ash door to check fire or fuel.

Always open the ash door slowly. Never attempt to look inside the grill while opening the ash door when the grill is in use.

Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury.

Unburned gas can accumulate and cause a flash fire if the lid is not opened first.

THE HEAT OF THE COALS

	seconds you can hold the palm of your hand 4 inches above the coals	temperature range (Fº)	visual cues
HOT COALS	2	400 to 450	barely covered with gray ash; deep red glow
MODERATELY HOT TO HOT COALS	3	375 to 450	thin coating of gray ash; deep red glow
MODERATELY HOT COALS	4	325 to 375	significant coating of gray ash; red glow
MODERATELY COOL COALS	5	300 to 325	thick coating of gray ash; dull red glow

Direct and Indirect Grilling

Direct Grilling - For most grilling, the ignited coals are spread in a single layer under the food. This is called direct grilling and is appropriate for relatively quick-cooking items such as hamburgers, steaks and most seafood. The single layer of coals emits even, steady heat, whether the grill lid is open or closed, and represents the way most people grill. For more control, pile some of the coals on one side of the grill where they will emit intense heat. You can move the food around on the grill, setting it over the very hot coals when you want to sear it or when a thick piece needs to cook a little more quickly. You can also use the adjustable charcoal grate and dampers to control the temperature in your grill.

Indirect Grilling - For items that take longer to cook, you will want to use indirect grilling. This method is for long, slow cooking in a covered grill. For indirect cooking, the coals are piled two or three coals deep on one side of the grill, or divided and piled on two sides. This leaves an empty space next to the coals or between them. Food cooked over indirect heat is often started over direct heat and then moved to the cooler (empty) part of the grill for even, slow cooking. To make the heat as even as possible, construct two piles of coals. It is common to place a metal drip pan in the empty space beside or between the coals, which is filled with water, wine, beer, broth, or a combination. Place the food directly over the drip pan. This injects a little extra moisture into the cooking environment and also catches dripping juices, which makes clean-up a little easier and reduces the possibility of flare-ups. (Remember to keep a spray bottle filled with water on hand to extinguish any flare-ups.) Once you get used to the indirect method, you may prefer to use it for more grilling tasks. Although it may take a little longer, it is an excellent cooking method and a sure way to prevent the food from burning and to promote even cooking.

Grilling with Wood Chips/Wood Chunks

For a more robust smoke flavor while using charcoal briquettes or lump charcoal, try adding wood chips or several wood chunks to the fire. Wood chunks are available in a variety of natural flavors, and can be used alone or in addition to charcoal. As a general rule, any hardwood that bears a fruit or nut is suitable for cooking. However, different woods have very different tastes. Experiment with different woods to determine your personal favorite, and always use well-seasoned wood. Green or fresh-cut wood can turn food black, and tastes bitter.

Our Recommendations:

Chicken - Alder, Apple, Hickory, Mesquite, Sassafras, Grapevines
Beef - Hickory, Mesquite, Oak, Grapevines
Pork - Fruitwoods, Hickory, Oak, Sassafras
Lamb - Fruitwoods, Mesquite
Veal - Fruitwoods, Grapevines
Seafood - Alder, Mesquite, Sassafras, Grapevines
Vegetables – Mesquite

WARNING

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- Keep children and pets away.
- Do not move this unit during operation.
- Never substitute gasoline, kerosene or alcohol for charcoal starter. In some states, the use of charcoal starter is prohibited by law. In this case, paraffin-based starter cubes can be substituted for charcoal starter. Never use charcoal starter fluid with an electric starter.

USDA Recommended
Internal Cooking Temperatures

Ground Meat	
Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb	160°F
Turkey, Chicken	165°F
Fresh Beef, Veal, Lamb	
Medium Rare	145°F
(let stand 3 minutes before cutting)	
Medium	160°F
Well Done	170°F
Poultry	
Chicken & Turkey, whole	165°F
Poultry Parts	165°F
Duck & Goose	165°F
Fresh Pork	
Medium Rare	145°F
(let stand 3 minutes before cutting)	
Medium	160°F
Well Done	170°F